

For further information, please contact Deborah Estes at (202) 224-5360 or Rosemarie Calabro at (202) 224-5039.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the hearing before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources previously announced for Thursday, April 23, 2009, at 9:30 a.m., has been rescheduled, and will now be held on Thursday, April 23, 2009, at 2:00 p.m.

The purpose of the hearing, which was previously announced to consider the nomination of Kristina M. Johnson, to be the Under Secretary of Energy, will be to consider, in addition to the nomination of Kristina M. Johnson, the nomination of Steven Elliot Koonin, to be the Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy, the nomination of Ines R. Triay, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environmental Management), the nomination of Hilary Chandler Tompkins, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, and the nomination of Scott Blake Harris, to be the General Counsel of the Department of Energy.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510-6150, or by e-mail to Amanda Kelly at energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224-7571 or Amanda Kelly at (202) 224-6836.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO
MEET

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, April 20, 2009, at 5:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Thomas Edwards, a Secret Service detailee in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the first session of the 111th Congress.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR
THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-
MENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

On Thursday, April 2, 2009, the Senate passed S. Con. Res. 13 as follows:

S. CON. RES. 13

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE
BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 and 2011 through 2014.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND
AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 102. Social Security.
Sec. 103. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses.
Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 201. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to transform and modernize America's health care system.
Sec. 202. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in clean energy and preserve the environment.
Sec. 203. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.
Sec. 204. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child nutrition and WIC.
Sec. 205. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in America's infrastructure.
Sec. 206. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote economic stabilization and growth.
Sec. 207. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for America's veterans and wounded servicemembers.
Sec. 208. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for judicial pay and judgeships and postal retiree assistance.
Sec. 209. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense acquisition and contracting reform.
Sec. 210. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for investments in our Nation's counties and schools.
Sec. 211. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Food and Drug Administration.
Sec. 212. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for bipartisan congressional sunset commission.
Sec. 213. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve domestic fuels security.
Sec. 214. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for a comprehensive investigation into the current financial crisis.
Sec. 215. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increased transparency at the Federal Reserve.
Sec. 216. Deficit-Neutral reserve fund for improving child welfare.
Sec. 217. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to fully fund the Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims Program.
Sec. 218. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing a nonrefundable Federal income tax credit for the purchase of a principal residence during a 1-year period.
Sec. 219. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for monitoring of FHA-insured lending.
Sec. 220. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the systemic inequities of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement that lead to access problems in rural areas.
Sec. 221. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for accelerated carbon capture and storage and advanced clean coal power generation research, development, demonstration, and deployment.

Sec. 222. Expenditure of remaining TARP funds.
Sec. 223. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for prohibiting undeserved contracting performance bonuses.
Sec. 224. Deficit-reduction reserve fund to ensure the pledge of President Obama to eliminate wasteful, inefficient, and duplicative programs.
Sec. 225. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), and other related programs.
Sec. 226. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for ending abusive no-bid contracts.
Sec. 227. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for home visitation programs.
Sec. 228. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for 21st Century Community Learning Centers.
Sec. 229. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for the extension of the top individual tax rates for small businesses.
Sec. 230. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for pension coverage for employees of Department of Energy laboratories and environmental cleanup sites.
Sec. 231. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for provision of critical resources to firefighters and fire departments.
Sec. 232. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for the elimination and recovery of improper payments.
Sec. 233. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the repeal of the 1993 increase in the income tax on social security benefits.
Sec. 234. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to increase the amount of capital losses allowed to individuals.
Sec. 235. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for foster care financing reform.
Sec. 236. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for healthcare professionals for the Veterans Health Administration.
Sec. 237. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal deductions from mineral revenue payments to States.
Sec. 238. Reserve fund to promote tax equity for States without personal income taxes.
Sec. 239. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for setting performance standards to identify failing Government programs.
Sec. 240. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite research on viability of use of higher ethanol blends at service station pump.
Sec. 241. Deficit-neutral reserve funds to enhance drug-control efforts within our communities and along our borders.
Sec. 242. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote individual savings and financial security.
Sec. 243. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the National Health Service Corps.
Sec. 244. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve animal health and disease program.
Sec. 245. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for increase in the end strength for active duty personnel of the Army.
Sec. 246. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for wildland fire management activities.
Sec. 247. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for estate tax relief.

Sec. 248. Point of order against legislation that provides additional relief for the estate tax beyond the levels assumed in this budget resolution unless an equal amount of additional tax relief is provided to middle-class taxpayers.

Sec. 249. Deficit-neutral reserve fund increase FDIC and NCUA borrowing authority.

Sec. 250. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for innovative loan guarantee program of the Department of Energy.

Sec. 251. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for nuclear research and development.

Sec. 252. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the 2012 completion of Food and Drug Administration facilities.

Sec. 253. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Energy Star for Small Business Program.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 301. Discretionary spending limits, program integrity initiatives, and other adjustments.

Sec. 302. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 303. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 304. Point of order against legislation increasing short-term deficit.

Sec. 305. Point of order against provisions of appropriations legislation that constitute changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund.

Sec. 306. Point of order against legislation that raises taxes on middle-income taxpayers.

Sec. 307. Point of order on legislation that raises income tax rates on Small Businesses.

Sec. 308. Point of order against legislation that imposes a National energy tax on middle-income taxpayers.

Sec. 309. Point of order on legislation that imposes a marriage tax penalty.

Sec. 310. Point of order on legislation that increases revenue above the levels established in the budget resolution.

Sec. 311. Point of order on legislation that increases taxes during any period when the unemployment rate is in excess of 5.8 percent.

Sec. 312. Point of order against legislation that causes significant job loss.

Sec. 313. Limitations on legislation that would permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recover from a private health insurer of a disabled veteran amounts paid for treatment of such disability.

Sec. 314. Point of order.

Sec. 315. Restrictions on unfunded mandates on States and local governments.

Sec. 316. Point of order on legislation that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

Sec. 321. Oversight of government performance.

Sec. 322. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 323. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 324. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 325. Debt disclosure requirement.

Sec. 326. Debt disclosures.

Sec. 327. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2014:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$1,506,196,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$1,620,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$1,918,926,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,123,586,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,286,601,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$2,489,829,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: -\$26,374,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: -\$45,914,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: -\$169,705,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: -\$236,806,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: -\$228,736,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: -\$143,829,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$3,668,049,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$2,853,966,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$2,799,858,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,812,313,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$2,990,082,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$3,164,644,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$3,355,533,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$2,981,026,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$2,937,215,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,856,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$3,003,162,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$3,152,972,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$1,849,337,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$1,360,954,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$1,018,289,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$733,370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$716,560,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$663,142,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$12,067,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$13,298,235,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$14,394,517,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$15,303,842,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$16,175,508,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$17,022,970,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$7,754,355,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$8,817,043,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$9,702,393,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$10,345,439,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$10,919,379,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$11,471,742,000,000.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$653,117,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$668,208,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$694,864,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$726,045,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$766,065,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$802,166,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009: \$513,029,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$544,140,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$564,523,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012: \$586,897,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$612,017,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014: \$639,054,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,296,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$4,945,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,072,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,934,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,568,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,895,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,809,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,148,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,599,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,517,000,000.

SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$253,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$253,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$262,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$262,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$272,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$272,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$277,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$277,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$283,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$283,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2009 through 2014 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$693,557,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$671,725,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$691,703,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$695,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$619,767,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$662,705,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$628,785,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$642,223,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$639,535,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$641,425,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$653,458,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$646,834,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,333,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,011,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,667,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,853,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,186,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,034,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,421,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,649,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,324,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,556,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,992,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,223,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,389,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,973,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,139,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,993,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,032,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,008,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,749,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,557,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,971,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,211,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,066,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,919,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,952,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,488,999,999.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,209,999,999.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,404,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,427,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,341,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,619,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,613,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$4,540,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$484,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,009,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,834,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,687,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,690,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,914,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,376,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,419,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,256,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,883,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,602,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,788,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,974,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,070,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,620,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,881,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,602,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,914,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,295,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,877,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,920,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,906,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,920,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,906,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$694,439,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$665,437,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$61,113,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$85,818,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,931,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,798,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,305,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,985,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,329,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,958,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$2,762,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$122,457,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,246,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,695,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,301,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,147,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,885,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,184,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,758,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,017,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,642,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$94,972,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,811,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,983,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,338,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,924,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,152,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,574,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,194,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,263,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,043,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,640,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,068,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,870,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$164,276,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,219,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,430,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$140,624,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$107,858,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$141,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$117,121,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,480,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$115,931,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,911,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$125,788,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$120,959,000,000.

(A) New budget authority, \$125,788,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$120,959,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$380,158,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$354,397,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$385,447,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$389,191,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$363,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$368,001,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$368,156,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$367,749,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$387,170,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$382,650,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$396,523,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$397,368,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$427,076,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$426,736,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$442,828,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$442,959,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$487,518,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$487,336,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$491,854,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$491,626,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$539,711,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$539,862,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$592,893,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$592,733,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$520,123,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$503,020,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$536,609,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$539,949,200,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$507,502,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$511,313,800,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$450,091,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$450,856,400,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$454,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$453,934,500,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$454,931,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$453,726,100,000.

(14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,820,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,264,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,255,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,378,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,380,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,513,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,478,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,628,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,529,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,679,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,728,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,728,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,705,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$94,831,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,490,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,593,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,806,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,355,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$108,643,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$108,048,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$113,722,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$113,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$115,929,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$115,388,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, \$55,783,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$49,853,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

- (A) New budget authority, \$53,499,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$52,064,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$52,061,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$54,204,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$51,866,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$53,839,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$51,651,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$52,679,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$51,488,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$51,635,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, \$30,405,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,324,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,024,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,483,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,328,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,715,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,445,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,260,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,812,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,113,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, \$289,021,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$289,021,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

- (A) New budget authority, \$284,558,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$284,558,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$323,794,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$323,794,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, \$387,620,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$387,620,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, \$470,073,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$470,073,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, \$557,326,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$557,326,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- (B) Outlays, \$0.

Fiscal year 2010:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$16,031,999,999.
- (B) Outlays, -\$7,037,199,999.

Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$16,046,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$15,266,800,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$17,512,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$17,654,400,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$19,097,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$18,658,500,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$20,674,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$19,891,100,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$78,206,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$78,206,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$68,444,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$68,444,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$71,653,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$71,653,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$74,620,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$74,620,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$77,585,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$77,585,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

- (A) New budget authority, -\$79,491,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$79,491,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO TRANSFORM AND MODERNIZE AMERICA'S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.

(a) TRANSFORM AND MODERNIZE AMERICA'S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger that are deficit-neutral over 11 years, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that are deficit-neutral, reduce excess cost growth in health care spending and are fiscally sustainable over the long term, and—

(1) protect families' financial health including restraining the growth of health premiums and other health-related costs;

(2) make health coverage affordable to businesses (in particular to small business and individuals who are self-employed), households, and governments, including by reducing wasteful and inefficient spending in the health care system with periodic reports on savings achieved through these efforts, and by moving forward with improvements to the health care delivery system, including Medicare;

(3) aim for universality of health coverage;

(4) provide portability of coverage and assurance of coverage with appropriate consumer protections;

(5) guarantee choice of health plans and health care providers to Americans;

(6) invest in prevention and wellness and address issues of health disparities;

(7) improve patient safety and quality care, including the appropriate use of health information technology and health data, and promote transparency in cost and quality information to Americans; or

(8) maintain long-term fiscal sustainability and pays for itself by reducing health care cost growth, improving productivity, or dedicating additional sources of revenue;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not result in diminishing a taxpayers' ability to deduct charitable contributions as an offset to pay for such purposes, and provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) OTHER REVISIONS.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that—

(1) increase the reimbursement rate for physician services under section 1848(d) of the Social Security Act and that include financial incentives for physicians to improve the quality and efficiency of items and services furnished to Medicare beneficiaries through the use of consensus-based quality measures;

(2) include measures to encourage physicians to train in primary care residencies

and ensure an adequate supply of residents and physicians;

(3) improve the Medicare program for beneficiaries and protect access to outpatient therapy services (including physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services) through measures such as repealing the current outpatient therapy caps while protecting beneficiaries from associated premium increases;

(4) promote payment policies under the Medicare program that reward quality and efficient care and address geographic variations in spending; or

(5) protect Medicare Advantage enrollees from premium increases and benefit reductions in their Medicare Advantage plans that would result from the estimate of the national per capita Medicare Advantage growth percentage contained in the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Advance Notice of Methodological Changes for Calendar Year 2010, as proposed on February 20, 2009, that is made using the Medicare payment rates for physicians' services assumed in such Advance Notice rather than the Medicare payment rates for physicians' services assumed in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2010 (which accounts for additional expected Medicare payments for such services);

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT.

(a) INVESTING IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reduce our Nation's dependence on imported energy including through expanded offshore oil and gas production in the Outer Continental Shelf, produce green jobs, promote renewable energy development, strengthen and retool manufacturing supply chains, create a clean energy investment fund, improve electricity transmission, encourage conservation and efficiency (including through industrial energy efficiency programs), make improvements to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, set aside additional funding from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for arctic oil spill research conducted by the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, implement water settlements, or preserve or protect public lands, oceans or coastal areas, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the cost of producing energy from domestic sources, including oil and gas from the Outer Continental Shelf or other areas; would not increase the cost of energy for American families; would not increase the cost of energy for domestic manufacturers, farmers, fishermen, or other domestic industries; and would not enhance foreign competitiveness against U.S. businesses; and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019. The legislation may include tax provisions.

(b) CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions,

amendments, motions, or conference reports that would invest in clean energy technology initiatives, decrease greenhouse gas emissions (without regulating carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions from biological processes associated with livestock production), create new jobs in a clean technology economy, strengthen the manufacturing competitiveness of the United States, diversify the domestic clean energy supply to increase the energy security of the United States, protect consumers (including policies that address regional differences), provide incentives for cost-savings achieved through energy efficiencies, provide voluntary opportunities for agriculture and forestry communities to contribute to reducing the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and help families, workers, communities, and businesses make the transition to a clean energy economy, without increasing electricity or gasoline prices or increasing the overall burden on consumers, through the use of revenues and policies provided in such legislation, without increasing electricity or gasoline prices, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) **ALLOCATIONS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget shall not revise the allocations in this resolution if the legislation provided for in subsections (a) or (b) is reported from any committee pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that make higher education more accessible and affordable while maintaining a competitive student loan program that provides students and institutions of higher education with a comprehensive choice of loan products and services, which may include legislation to expand and strengthen student aid, such as Pell Grants, or increase college enrollment and completion rates for low-income students, such as by investing in programs such as the programs under subpart 4 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070c et seq.), such as by investing in programs such as the programs under chapters 1 and 2 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a–11 et seq., 1070a–21 et seq.), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019. The legislation may include tax provisions.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD NUTRITION AND WIC.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reauthorize child nutrition programs or the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (the WIC program), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through

2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) **INFRASTRUCTURE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for a robust Federal investment in America's infrastructure, which may include projects for public housing, energy, water, transportation, including freight and passenger rail, or other infrastructure projects, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(2) **DENALI COMMISSION.**—The Chairman of the Budget Committee may also revise the allocations to allow funding for the Denali Commission established by section 303(a) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; 112 Stat. 2681–637) for each applicable fiscal year at a level equal to not less than the level of funding made available for the Denali Commission during fiscal year 2006.

(b) **SURFACE TRANSPORTATION.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide new budget authority for surface transportation programs to the extent such new budget authority is offset by an increase in receipts to the Highway Trust Fund (excluding transfers from the general fund of the Treasury into the Highway Trust Fund not offset by a similar increase in receipts), provided further that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) **MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would authorize multimodal transportation projects that—

(1) provide a set of performance measures;

(2) require a cost-benefit analysis be conducted to ensure accountability and overall project goals are met; and

(3) provide flexibility for States, cities, and localities to create strategies that meet the needs of their communities,

by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(d) **FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for levee modernization, maintenance, repair, and improvement, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legisla-

tion would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(e) **ALLOWING AMTRAK PASSENGERS TO SECURELY TRANSPORT FIREARMS ON PASSENGER TRAINS.**—None of amounts made available in the reserve fund authorized under this section may be used to provide financial assistance for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) unless Amtrak passengers are allowed to securely transport firearms in their checked baggage.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND GROWTH.

(a) **MANUFACTURING.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports, including tax legislation, that would revitalize and strengthen the United States domestic manufacturing sector by increasing Federal research and development, by expanding the scope and effectiveness of manufacturing programs across the Federal Government, by increasing efforts to train and retrain manufacturing workers, by enhancing workers' technical skills in the use of the new advanced manufacturing technologies to produce competitive energy efficient products, by increasing support for sector workforce training, by increasing support for the redevelopment of closed manufacturing plants, by increasing support for development of alternative fuels and leap-ahead automotive and energy technologies such as advanced batteries, or by establishing tax incentives to encourage the continued production in the United States of advanced technologies and the infrastructure to support such technologies, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) **TAX RELIEF.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide tax relief, including but not limited to extensions of expiring and expired tax relief, such as enhanced charitable giving from individual retirement accounts, including life-income gifts, or refundable tax relief and enhancement of the employer-provided child care credit and enhancement of the dependent care tax credit, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) **TAX REFORM.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reform the Internal Revenue Code to ensure a sustainable revenue base that would lead to a fairer and more efficient tax system and to a more competitive business environment for United States enterprises, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or

the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(d) **FLOOD INSURANCE REFORM.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide for flood insurance reform and modernization, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(e) **TRADE.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to trade by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(f) **HOUSING ASSISTANCE.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports related to housing assistance, which may include low income rental assistance, assistance provided through the Housing Trust Fund created under section 1131 of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, and legislation that allows for a temporary suspension of the 10 percent tax penalty in order for struggling families to make an early withdrawal from their qualified retirement accounts to pay their monthly mortgage payments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(g) **UNEMPLOYMENT MITIGATION.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports which reduce the unemployment rate or provide assistance to the unemployed, particularly in the states and localities with the highest rates of unemployment, or improve the implementation of the unemployment compensation program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would expand the number of disabled military retirees who receive both disability compensation and retired pay, accelerate the phase-in of concurrent receipt, eliminate the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and Veterans' Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, enhance servicemember education benefits for members of the National Guard and Reserve by ensuring those

benefits keep pace with the national average cost of tuition, provide for the payment of retired pay for members of the Alaska Territorial Guard who served in the Alaska Territorial Guard during and after World War II, or expand veterans' benefits (including for veterans living in rural areas), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JUDICIAL PAY AND JUDGESHIPS AND POSTAL RETIREE ASSISTANCE.

(a) **JUDICIAL PAY AND JUDGESHIPS.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would authorize salary adjustments for justices and judges of the United States, or increase the number of Federal judgeships, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) **POSTAL RETIREE.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports relating to adjustments to funding for postal retiree health coverage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION AND CONTRACTING REFORM.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that—

(1) enhance the capability of the Federal acquisition or contracting workforce to achieve better value for taxpayers;

(2) reduce the use of no-bid and cost-plus contracts;

(3) reform Department of Defense processes for acquiring weapons systems in order to reduce costs, improve cost and schedule estimation, enhance developmental testing of weapons, or increase the rigor of reviews of programs that experience critical cost growth;

(4) reduce the award of contracts to contractors with seriously delinquent tax debts;

(5) reduce the use of contracts, including the continuation of task orders, awarded under the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) III;

(6) reform Department of Defense processes for acquiring services in order to reduce costs, improve costs and schedule estimation, enhance oversight, or increase the rigor of reviews of programs that experience critical cost growth;

(7) reduce the use of contracts for acquisition, oversight, and management support services; or

(8) enhance the capability of auditors and inspectors general to oversee Federal acquisition and procurement;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legis-

lation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN OUR NATION'S COUNTIES AND SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) or make changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-565), or both, by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 211. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **REGULATION.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that authorize the Food and Drug Administration to regulate products and assess user fees on manufacturers and importers of those products to cover the cost of the Food and Drug Administration's regulatory activities, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) **DRUG IMPORTATION.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that permit the safe importation of prescription drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration from a specified list of countries, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(c) **FOOD SAFETY.**—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would improve the safety of the food supply in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 212. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL SUNSET COMMISSION.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that—

(1) provide for a bipartisan congressional sunset commission, that will review Federal programs, focusing on unauthorized and non-performing programs;

(2) provide for a process that will help abolish obsolete and duplicative Federal programs;

(3) provide for improved government accountability and greater openness in Government decisionmaking; and

(4) provide for a process that ensures that Congress will consider the commission's reports and recommendations;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 213. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC FUELS SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to achieve domestic fuels security by authorizing the Department of Defense to procure alternative fuels from domestic sources under contracts for up to 20 years, provided that such procurement is consistent with section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140) and provided further that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 214. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide resources for a comprehensive investigation to determine the cause of the current financial crisis, hold those responsible accountable, and provide recommendations to prevent another financial crisis of this magnitude from occurring again by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 215. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASED TRANSPARENCY AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that increase transparency at the Federal Reserve System, including audits of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks, to include—

(1) an evaluation of the appropriate number and the associated costs of Federal reserve banks;

(2) publication on its website, with respect to all lending and financial assistance facilities created by the Board to address the financial crisis, of—

(A) the nature and amounts of the collateral that the central bank is accepting on behalf of American taxpayers in the various lending programs, on no less than a monthly basis;

(B) the extent to which changes in valuation of credit extensions to various special purpose vehicles, such as Maiden Lane I, Maiden Lane II, and Maiden Lane III, are a

result of losses on collateral which will not be recovered;

(C) the number of borrowers that participate in each of the lending programs and details of the credit extended, including the extent to which the credit is concentrated in one or more institutions; and

(D) information on the extent to which the central bank is contracting for services of private sector firms for the design, pricing, management, and accounting for the various lending programs and the terms and nature of such contracts and bidding processes; and

(3) including the identity of each entity to which the Board has provided all loans and other financial assistance since March 24, 2008, the value or amount of that financial assistance, and what that entity is doing with such financial assistance;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 216. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROVING CHILD WELFARE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would make improvements to child welfare programs, including strengthening the recruitment and retention of foster families, or make improvements to the child support enforcement program, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 217. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO FULLY FUND THE LONG-TERM STABILITY/HOUSING FOR VICTIMS PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would fully fund the Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims Program under the Violence Against Women Act which builds collaborations between domestic violence service providers and housing providers and developers to leverage existing resources and create housing solutions that meet victims' need for long-term housing at the authorized level, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 218. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROVIDING A NONREFUNDABLE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR THE PURCHASE OF A PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE DURING A 1-YEAR PERIOD.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would provide a one-time nonrefundable Federal income tax credit for the purchase of a principal residence during a 1-year period in the amount of the lesser of \$15,000 or 10 percent of the purchase price of such residence, exclusive of any other credit available for the purchase of a residence, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or

the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 219. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MONITORING OF FHA-INSURED LENDING.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would increase the capacity of the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to investigate cases of mortgage fraud of Federal Housing Administration loans, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 220. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO ADDRESS THE SYSTEMIC INEQUITIES OF MEDICARE AND MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT THAT LEAD TO ACCESS PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would address the systemic inequities of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement that lead to access problems in rural areas, including access to primary care and outpatient services, hospitals, and an adequate supply of providers in the workforce, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 221. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE FOR ACCELERATED CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE AND ADVANCED CLEAN COAL POWER GENERATION RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DEMONSTRATION, AND DEPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would accelerate the research, development, demonstration, and deployment of advanced technologies to capture and store carbon dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants and other industrial emission sources and to use coal in an environmentally acceptable manner.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 222. EXPENDITURE OF REMAINING TARP FUNDS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that reaffirm that the remaining Troubled Asset Relief Program funds shall be used to save homes, save small businesses, help the municipal bond market, make credit more widely available, and provide additional resources for the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, the Congressional Oversight Panel,

and the Government Accountability Office for vigorous audit and evaluation of all expenditures and commitments made under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, by the amounts provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 223. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROHIBITING UNDESERVED CONTRACTING PERFORMANCE BONUSES.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would prohibit federally funded bonuses awarded to contractors and government executives responsible for over budget projects and programs that fail to meet basic performance requirements, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

SEC. 224. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND TO ENSURE THE PLEDGE OF PRESIDENT OBAMA TO ELIMINATE WASTEFUL, INEFFICIENT, AND DUPLICATIVE PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieves savings by going through the Federal Budget line by line, as President Obama has called for, to eliminate wasteful, inefficient, and duplicative spending by requiring—

(1) the head of every department and agency to provide a report to Congress within 90 days after the date of enactment of this resolution on programs that are duplicative, inefficient, or failing, with recommendations for elimination and consolidation of these programs,

(2) the Office of Management and Budget to provide a report to Congress within 90 days after the date of enactment of this resolution on programs that are duplicative government-wide, with recommendations for elimination or consolidation of these programs, and

(3) every standing committee of the Senate to conduct at least one oversight hearing each fiscal year in order to identify wasteful, inefficient, outdated, and duplicative programs that could be eliminated and consolidated,

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 225. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) AND THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT (FVPSA), AND OTHER RELATED PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide resources for programs administered through the Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Preven-

tion and Services Act, and other related programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 226. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENDING ABUSIVE NO-BID CONTRACTS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would end abusive no-bid contracts by requiring all Federal contracts over \$25,000 to be competitively bid, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

SEC. 227. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HOME VISITATION PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that provide funds to States to establish or expand quality programs of early childhood home visitation that increase school readiness, child abuse and neglect prevention, and early identification of developmental and health delays, including potential mental health concerns, and that—

(1) serve pregnant women, or parent's or other primary caregivers and their children under the age of entry into kindergarten through quality programs of early childhood home visitation;

(2) are delivered by nurses, social workers, child development specialists, or other well-trained and competent staff, as demonstrated by education or training and the provision of ongoing specific training and supervision in the model of service being delivered;

(3) have outcomes and research standards that—

(A) demonstrate ongoing positive outcomes for children, parents and other primary caregivers that enhance child health and development;

(B) conform to a clear consistent home visitation model that has been in existence for at least 3 years and that—

(i) is research-based, grounded in relevant empirically-based knowledge;

(ii) is linked to program determined outcomes;

(iii) is associated with a national organization or institution of higher education that has comprehensive home visitation program standards that ensure high quality service delivery and continuous program quality improvement; and

(iv) has demonstrated significant positive outcomes when evaluated using well-designed and rigorous randomized controlled or well-designed and rigorous quasi-experimental research designs, and the evaluation results have been published in a peer-reviewed journal; and

(4) show, establish, or propose linkages to high quality early learning opportunities; provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 228. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a

committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would increase funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 229. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE TOP INDIVIDUAL TAX RATES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that maintains the rates of tax under section 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for the highest two rate brackets at 33 percent and 35 percent, respectively, for individuals who receive more than 50 percent of income from a small business concern (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act), by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 230. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PENSION COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY LABORATORIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would authorize funding to cover the full cost of pension obligations for current and past employees of laboratories and environmental cleanup sites under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy (including benefits paid to security personnel) in a manner that does not impact the missions of those laboratories and environmental cleanup sites.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 231. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR PROVISION OF CRITICAL RESOURCES TO FIREFIGHTERS AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide firefighters and fire departments with critical resources under the Assistance to Firefighters Grant and the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Firefighters Grant of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 232. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR THE ELIMINATION AND RECOVERY OF IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, functional totals, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution

upon enactment of legislation that achieves savings by requiring that Federal departments and agencies eliminate improper payments and increase the use of the recovery audits and uses such savings to reduce the deficit, by the amount of such savings, provided that such legislation would decrease the deficit.

SEC. 233. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 1993 INCREASE IN THE INCOME TAX ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would repeal the 1993 increase in the income tax on social security benefits, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 234. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL LOSSES ALLOWED TO INDIVIDUALS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that increases the amount by which a capital loss of an individual is allowed, by the amounts provided by that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 235. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FOSTER CARE FINANCING REFORM.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would—

(1) change the Federal foster care payment system from a system that supports programs to one that supports children, whatever their best placement may be, and one that promotes permanency for children;

(2) when it is determined to be in the best interests of the child, promote and improve family support, family preservation, including residential family treatment for families suffering from substance abuse and addiction, and time-limited family reunification services;

(3) provide for subsidies and support programs that are available to support the needs of the children prior to removal, during removal, and post placement, whether through reunification, adoption, kinship adoption, or guardianship;

(4) promote innovation and best practice at the State level; and

(5) guarantee that public funds are used to effectively meet the needs of children who have been abused or neglected;

by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 236. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS FOR THE VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this

resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would—

(1) increase the number of healthcare professionals in the Veterans Health Administration to meet the needs of the expanding number of veterans and to fill healthcare professional positions in the Veterans Health Administration that are currently vacant; and

(2) provide enhanced incentives for healthcare professionals of the Veterans Health Administration who serve in rural areas;

by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the total of the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years of 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 237. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REPEAL DEDUCTIONS FROM MINERAL REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would repeal the requirement to deduct certain amounts from mineral revenues payable to States under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS” under the heading “MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR” of title I of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8).

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 238. RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE TAX EQUITY FOR STATES WITHOUT PERSONAL INCOME TAXES.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide for the permanent extension of the deduction for state and local sales taxes, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 239. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SETTING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS TO IDENTIFY FAILING GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would develop performance measures for each program receiving Federal assistance under their jurisdiction, by the amounts provided in that legislation for that purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2010 through 2019.

SEC. 240. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO EXPEDITE RESEARCH ON VIABILITY OF USE OF HIGHER ETHANOL BLENDS AT SERVICE STATION PUMP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations,

aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would expedite research at the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency on the viability of the use of higher ethanol blends at the service station pump.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 241. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS TO ENHANCE DRUG-CONTROL EFFORTS WITHIN OUR COMMUNITIES AND ALONG OUR BORDERS.

(a) HIDTA.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that increase the number of counties designated as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas to provide coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

(b) DRUG SMUGGLING.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that increase drug interdiction funding at the Department of Homeland Security to combat drug smuggling across international borders by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 242. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO PROMOTE INDIVIDUAL SAVINGS AND FINANCIAL SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that promote financial security through financial literacy, retirement planning, and savings incentives, including individual development accounts and child savings accounts, provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit over either the period of the total fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 243. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions or conference reports that provide the National Health Service Corps with \$235,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, by the amount provided in that legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total for fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total for fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 244. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO IMPROVE ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would ensure that the animal health and disease program established under section 1433 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3195) is fully funded.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 245. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASE IN THE END STRENGTH FOR ACTIVE DUTY PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would reduce the strain on the United States Armed Forces by authorizing an increase in the end strength for active duty personnel of the Army to a level not less than 577,400 persons, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 246. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would—

(1) allow wildland fire management funds for hazardous fuels reduction and hazard mitigation activities in areas at high risk of catastrophic wildfire to be distributed to areas demonstrating highest priority needs, as determined by the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(2) provide that no State matching funds are required for the conduct of activities described in paragraph (1).

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 247. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ESTATE TAX RELIEF.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that would provide for estate tax reform legislation establishing—

(1) an estate tax exemption level of \$5,000,000, indexed for inflation,

(2) a maximum estate tax rate of 35 percent,

(3) a reunification of the estate and gift credits, and

(4) portability of exemption between spouses, and

provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or

the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 248. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT PROVIDES ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR THE ESTATE TAX BEYOND THE LEVELS ASSUMED IN THIS BUDGET RESOLUTION UNLESS AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF IS PROVIDED TO MIDDLE-CLASS TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would provide estate tax relief beyond \$3,500,000 per person (\$7,000,000 per married couple) and a graduated rate ending at less than 45 percent unless an equal amount of tax relief is provided to Americans earning less than \$100,000 per year and that such relief is in addition to the amounts assumed in this budget resolution.

(b) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(c) APPEALS.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on any point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 249. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND INCREASE FDIC AND NCUA BORROWING AUTHORITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the aggregates, allocations, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports to increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration, provided that such legislation does not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 250. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INNOVATIVE LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that authorizes an additional \$50,000,000,000 for use to provide loan guarantees for eligible projects under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.).

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 251. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that authorizes nuclear research and development activities, including the Generation IV program, the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative, and the Light Water Reactor Sustainability program.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in subsection (a) would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 252. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE 2012 COMPLETION OF FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports in order to provide sufficient funding for the General Services Administration to complete construction of the Food and Drug Administration White Oak Campus in Silver Spring, Maryland by 2012, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

SEC. 253. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ENERGY STAR FOR SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other levels in this resolution by the amounts provided by a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would set aside, from amounts made available for the Energy Star Program of the Environmental Protection Agency, at least 2 percent for the Energy Star for Small Business Program.

(b) DEFICIT NEUTRALITY.—Subsection (a) applies only if the legislation described in that subsection would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2014 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2009 through 2019.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS, PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES, AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) SENATE POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill or joint resolution) that would cause the discretionary spending limits in this section to be exceeded.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(b) SENATE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—In the Senate and as used in this section, the term “discretionary spending limit” means—

(1) for fiscal year 2009, \$1,391,471,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,220,843,000,000 in outlays; and

(2) for fiscal year 2010, \$1,079,050,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,268,104,000,000 in outlays;

as adjusted in conformance with the adjustment procedures in subsection (c).

(c) ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the reporting of a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in paragraph (2), or the offering

of an amendment thereto or the submission of a conference report thereon—

(A) the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, budgetary aggregates, and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, by the amount of new budget authority in that measure for that purpose and the outlays flowing therefrom; and

(B) following any adjustment under subparagraph (A), the Senate Committee on Appropriations may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this subsection.

(2) MATTERS DESCRIBED.—Matters referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND SSI REDETERMINATIONS.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates \$273,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$485,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$485,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX ENFORCEMENT.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates \$7,100,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced tax enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$890,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced tax enforcement to address the Federal tax gap, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$890,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(C) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates up to \$311,000,000 to the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control program at the Department of Health and Human Services, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$311,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(D) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IMPROPER PAYMENT REVIEWS.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates \$10,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$50,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$50,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(E) REDUCING WASTE IN DEFENSE CONTRACTING.—If a bill or joint resolution is re-

ported making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that appropriates up to \$100,000,000 to the Department of Defense for additional activities to reduce waste, fraud, abuse, and overpayments in defense contracting or to enhance the capability of the defense acquisition or contracting workforce to save taxpayer resources, then the discretionary spending limits, allocation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose, but not to exceed \$100,000,000 in budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom for fiscal year 2010.

(3) ADJUSTMENTS TO SUPPORT ONGOING OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—The Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, allocations to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and aggregates for one or more—

(A) bills reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or passed by the House of Representatives;

(B) joint resolutions or amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations;

(C) amendments between the Houses received from the House of Representatives or Senate amendments offered by the authority of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; or

(D) conference reports;

making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for overseas contingency operations by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes (and so designated pursuant to this paragraph), up to \$130,000,000,000 in budget authority for fiscal year 2010 and the new outlays flowing therefrom.

(4) REVISED APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If after adoption of this resolution by the Congress, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) re-estimates the President's request for discretionary spending in fiscal year 2010 at an aggregate level different from the CBO preliminary estimate dated March 20, 2009, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, budgetary aggregates, and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 by the amount of budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom, to reflect the difference between such re-estimate and the CBO preliminary estimate dated March 20, 2009.

(B) SUBALLOCATIONS.—Following any adjustment under subparagraph (A), the Senate Committee on Appropriations may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this paragraph.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 312 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 302. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2010 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2010, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, that first

becomes available for any fiscal year after 2011.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority in each year;

(2) for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

(3) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Administration, Medical Facilities, and Medical and Prosthetic Research accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 313 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 303. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) (relating to pay-as-you-go), section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) (relating to long-term deficits), and sections 301 and 304 of this resolution (relating to discretionary spending and short-term deficits). Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of

the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of this resolution.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 204(a) of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 304. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION INCREASING SHORT-TERM DEFICIT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report (except measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations) that would cause a net increase in the deficit in excess of \$10,000,000,000 in any fiscal year provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget unless it is fully offset over the period of all fiscal years provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(c) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Senate Committee on the Budget.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on September 30, 2018.

(e) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 315 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution in the budget for fiscal year 2009, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 305. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION THAT CONSTITUTE CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any appropriations legislation, including any amendment thereto, motion in relation thereto, or conference report thereon, that includes any provision or provisions affecting the Crime Victims Fund, as defined by section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601), which constitutes a change in a mandatory program that would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) were they included in legislation other than appropriations legislation. A point of order pursuant to this section shall be raised against such provision or provisions as described in subsections (d) and (e).

(b) DETERMINATION.—The determination of whether a provision is subject to a point of order pursuant to this section shall be made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(c) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(d) GENERAL POINT OF ORDER.—It shall be in order for a Senator to raise a single point of order that several provisions of a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report violate this section. The Presiding Officer may sustain the point of order as to some or all of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order. If the Presiding Officer so sustains the point of order as to some of the provisions (including provisions of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Senator raised the point of order, then only those provisions (including provision of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order shall be deemed stricken pursuant to this section. Before the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may move to waive such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions against which the point of order was raised. Such a motion to waive is amendable in accordance with rules and precedents of the Senate. After the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled.

(e) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or amendment shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

SEC. 306. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT RAISES TAXES ON MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that—

(1) would cause revenues to be more than the level of revenues set forth for that first fiscal year or for the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in the applicable resolution for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and

(2) includes a Federal tax increase which would have widespread applicability on middle-income taxpayers.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(1) MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS.—The term “middle-income taxpayers” means single individuals with \$200,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) and married couples filing jointly with \$250,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as so defined).

(2) WIDESPREAD APPLICABILITY.—The term “widespread applicability” includes the definition with respect to individual income taxpayers in section 4022 (b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

(3) FEDERAL TAX INCREASE.—The term “Federal tax increase” means—

(A) any amendment to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that, directly or indirectly, increases the amount of Federal tax; or

(B) any legislation that the Congressional Budget Office would score as an increase in Federal revenues.

(C) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEAL.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 307. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT RAISES INCOME TAX RATES ON SMALL BUSINESSES.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that includes any provision which increases Federal income tax rates.

(B) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “Federal income tax rates” means any rate of tax imposed under subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, 11(b), or 55(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) **WAIVER.**—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(D) **APPEALS.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 308. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT IMPOSES A NATIONAL ENERGY TAX ON MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that includes a National energy tax increase which would have widespread applicability on middle-income taxpayers.

(B) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(1) **MIDDLE INCOME TAXPAYERS.**—The term “middle-income” taxpayers means single individuals with \$200,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) and married couples filing jointly with \$250,000 or less in adjusted gross income (as so defined).

(2) **WIDESPREAD APPLICABILITY.**—The term “widespread applicability” includes the definition with respect to individual income taxpayers in section 4022(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

(3) **NATIONAL ENERGY TAX INCREASE.**—The term “National energy tax increase” means any legislation that the Congressional Budget Office would score as leading to an increase in the costs of producing, generating or consuming energy.

SEC. 309. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT IMPOSES A MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that includes any provision which imposes or increases a marriage tax penalty.

(B) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “marriage penalty” means any provision under which the Federal income tax liability of taxpayers filing a joint return under section 6013 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is greater than such tax liability of such taxpayers if such taxpayers were unmarried and had filed individual tax returns under section 1(c) of such Code.

(C) **WAIVER.**—This section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of

three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(D) **APPEALS.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 310. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT INCREASES REVENUE ABOVE THE LEVELS ESTABLISHED IN THE BUDGET RESOLUTION.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that would cause revenues to be more than the level of the revenues set forth, prior to any adjustment made pursuant to any reserve fund, for that first fiscal year or for the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in the applicable resolution for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(B) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEAL.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 311. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT INCREASES TAXES DURING ANY PERIOD WHEN THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS IN EXCESS OF 5.8 PERCENT.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report during any period in which the unemployment rate in the United States (as measured by the most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Current Population Survey and based on the national seasonally adjusted rate for persons age 16 and over) exceeds 5.8 percent if such bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report increases taxes.

(B) **WAIVER.**—This section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(C) **APPEALS.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 312. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT CAUSES SIGNIFICANT JOB LOSS.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that—

(1) would cause revenues to be more than the level of revenues set forth for that first fiscal year or for the total of that fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in the applicable resolution for which allocations are provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and

(2) would cause significant job loss in manufacturing- or coal-dependent regions of the United States such as the Midwest, Great Plains or South.

(B) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEAL.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SEC. 313. LIMITATIONS ON LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PERMIT THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO RECOVER FROM A PRIVATE HEALTH INSURER OF A DISABLED VETERAN AMOUNTS PAID FOR TREATMENT OF SUCH DISABILITY.

(A) **POINT OF ORDER.**—If the Senate is considering legislation, upon a point of order being made by any Senator against the legislation, or any part of the legislation, that the legislation, if enacted, would result in providing authority to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recover from a private health insurer of a veteran with a service-connected disability amounts paid by the Secretary for the furnishing of care or treatment for such disability, and the point of order is sustained by the Presiding Officer, the Senate shall cease consideration of the legislation.

(B) **WAIVERS AND APPEALS.**—

(1) **WAIVERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Before the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order described in subsection (a), any Senator may move to waive the point of order and the motion to waive shall not be subject to amendment.

(B) **VOTE.**—A point of order described in subsection (a) is waived only by the affirmative vote of 60 Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEALS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—After the Presiding Officer rules on a point of order described in subsection (a), any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on the point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled.

(B) **VOTE.**—A ruling of the Presiding Officer on a point of order described in subsection (a) is sustained unless 60 Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, vote not to sustain the ruling.

(3) **DEBATE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Debate on the motion to waive under paragraph (1) or on an appeal of the ruling of the Presiding Officer under paragraph (2) shall be limited to 1 hour.

(B) **DIVISION.**—The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the Majority leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate, or their designees.

(C) **LEGISLATION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “legislation” means a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report.

(D) **TERMINATION.**—The provisions of this section shall terminate on December 31, 2012.

SEC. 314. POINT OF ORDER.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report that—

(1) weakens any authorized anti-terrorism tool or investigative method provided by the USA Patriot Act of 2001 (PL 107-56), the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (PL 108-458), the USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (PL 109-177), or the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (PL 110-261); or

(2) eliminates any authorized anti-terrorism tool or investigative method provided by any of the statutes referred to in paragraph (1).

(B) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.**—

(1) **WAIVER.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) **APPEALS.**—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of subsection (a) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative

vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 315. RESTRICTIONS ON UNFUNDED MANDATES ON STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would increase the direct costs of one or more States or local governments by an amount that exceeds the threshold provided under section 424(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658c(a)(1)).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SEC. 316. POINT OF ORDER ON LEGISLATION THAT ELIMINATES THE ABILITY OF AMERICANS TO KEEP THEIR HEALTH PLAN OR THEIR CHOICE OF DOCTOR.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order, to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that eliminates the ability of Americans to keep their health plan or their choice of doctor (as determined by the Congressional Budget Office).

(b) **WAIVER.**—This section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(c) **APPEALS.**—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 321. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the Senate, all committees are directed to review programs within their jurisdiction to root out waste, fraud, and abuse in program spending, giving particular scrutiny to issues raised by Government Accountability Office reports. Based on these oversight efforts and committee performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on the Budget.

SEC. 322. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

SEC. 323. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Senate Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 324. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

SEC. 325. DEBT DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—It shall not be in order to consider a budget resolution in the Senate unless it contains a debt disclosure section including all, and only, the following disclosures regarding debt:

“SEC. ____ DEBT DISCLOSURES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise/fall by \$_____ from the current year, fiscal year 20____, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 20____.

“(b) **PER PERSON.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise/fall by \$_____ on every United States citizen from the current year, fiscal year 20____ to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 20____.

“(c) **SOCIAL SECURITY.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution project that \$_____ of the Social Security surplus will be spent over the 5-year budget window, fiscal years 20____ through 20____, on things other than Social Security.”.

(b) **SOCIAL SECURITY.**—If any portion of the Social Security surplus is projected to be spent in any year or the gross Federal debt in the fifth year of the budget window is greater than the gross debt projected for the current year, as described in section 101(5) of this resolution, the report, print, or statement of managers accompanying the budget resolution shall contain a section that—

(1) details the circumstances making it in the national interest to allow Federal debt to increase rather than taking steps to reduce the debt; and

(2) provides a justification for allowing the surpluses in the Social Security Trust Fund to be spent on other functions of Government even as the baby boom generation retires, program costs are projected to rise dramatically, the debt owed to Social Security is about to come due, and the Trust Fund is projected to go insolvent.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the term “gross Federal debt” means the nominal levels of (or changes in the levels of) gross Federal debt (debt subject to limit as set forth in section 101(5) of this resolution) measured at the end of each fiscal year during the period of the budget, not debt as a percentage of gross domestic product, and not levels relative to baseline projections.

SEC. 326. DEBT DISCLOSURES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Fed-

eral debt of the nation to rise by \$4,960,000,000,000 from the current year, fiscal year 2009, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 2014.

(b) **PER PERSON.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution allow the gross Federal debt of the nation to rise by \$16,200 on every United States citizen from the current year, fiscal year 2009, to the fifth year of the budget window, fiscal year 2014.

(c) **SOCIAL SECURITY.**—The levels assumed in this budget resolution project that \$700,000,000,000 of the Social Security surplus will be spent over the 5-year budget window, fiscal years 2010 through 2014, on things other than Social Security.

SEC. 327. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

NATIONAL SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME AWARENESS WEEK

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 104, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 104) designating the third week of April 2009 as “National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 104) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 104

Whereas the month of April has been designated “National Child Abuse Prevention Month” as an annual tradition initiated in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter;

Whereas the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System reports that 794,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in the United States in 2007, causing unspeakable pain and suffering for our most vulnerable citizens;

Whereas over 95,000 of those children were younger than 1 year old;

Whereas more than 4 children die each day in the United States as a result of abuse or neglect;

Whereas children younger than 1 year old accounted for over 40 percent of all child abuse and neglect fatalities in 2007, and children younger than 4 years old accounted for